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NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.

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From R. A. Harper, Madison, Wis., I have specimens of the following species of fungi:

1. PORIA CRUENTATA Mont. — The species of Poria are greatly multiplied and many are not clearly distinguished. The colors of most of them, perhaps, are given from the dried specimens. This species is closely related to P. purpurea Fr., P. rufa Schrad., P. salmonicolor B. & C. and P. sub-rufa E. & D. In a proper classification, they should all stand close together.

2. ODONTIA FIMBRIATA P.— This is the type species. It is easily recognized by the rhizomorphoid fibres running beneath the hymenium. The color of the hymenium given in the Hym. Europaei of Fries is "pallida," but in Person's Synopsis it is "incarnato-rufum" which answers best to all the specimens I have seen.

3. POLYSTICTUS PERGAMENUS Fr.— This is a fine specimen. The color of the hymenium by Saccardo's Chromotaxia is *livid* rather than violet. It answers to the description of Polystictus abietinus Dickr. almost perfectly and I know of nothing to hinder its being so referred, except Fries's stout assertion "sed nunquam in arboribus frondosis."

4. IRPEX TULIPIFERAE SCHW.— The synonymy of this species is as follows:

Polyporus tulipiferae, Schweinitz, Syn. Car. 1822. Polyporus corticola, var. tulipiferae, Fries, Elenchus I. 1828. Irpex tulipiferae, Schweinitz, N. A. Fungi, 1834. Poria tulipiferae, Saccardo, Sylloge VI. 1888.

It is not a Poria, because it is not truly resupinate; when fully grown it has a distinct reflexed pileus. The hymenium is at first wholly porose and the species might be called *Polystictus tulipiferae*. The early stage is liable to be confused with Merulius corium Fr. I have seen it labeled Polyporus niphodes B. & Br., which may be true for all I know, but Schweinitz's name must take precedence. The favorite habitat of the species is on the timber of the Liriodendron, but it abounds on branches of Hickory and it may be found on Acer, Fagus, and other trees. I have never seen it on Pine or any other Evergreen.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON TWO NEW GENERA OF BASIDIOMYCETES.

GEO. F. ATKINSON.

I. TREMELLODENDRON, A NEW GENUS OF TREMELLINEAE.

In studying the structure of *Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw., a little more than a year ago, I was surprised to find that they are not members of the *Thelephoraceae*, but belong in the *Tremellineae*, on account of the globose, cruciately divided basidia. They differ quite markedly from any of the described genera of the Tremellineae, but approach nearest (especially T. candida), perhaps, to Sebacina Tul. In Sebacina Tul., however, the plants are effuse and incrusting, only rising from the substratum in an irregular manner, or when encrusting erect objects, as grasses, herbs, sticks, etc. T. candida (Schw.), Fr., and T. pallida Schw. normally grow erect from the substratum and have a characteristic, more or less dendroid branching. They represent the type of a new genus for which I propose the name TREMELLODENDRON Atkinson n. g., with Tremellodendron candidum (*Merisma candida* Schw.), and Tremellodendron schweinitzii (*Thelephora schweinitzii* Pk., *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers.) as representative species (at least in part), for it appears that there are true Thelephorae which are nearly or quite impossible to separate from *T. pallida* Schw., without an examination of the hymenium.

II. EOCRONARTIUM, A NEW GENUS OF AURICULARIACEAE.

This very interesting plant might very easily be mistaken for *Typhula muscicola* if the spores and basidia were not carefully examined. The plant was collected on living moss, July 8, 1902,